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APPLICATION NO.		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/715,552		11/19/2003	Jinlian Hu	007198-556	5057
21839	7590	09/30/2005		EXAM	INER
		SERSOLL PC	SERGENT, RABON A		
POST OFF		NS, DOANE, SWECK (1404	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ALEXAND	RIA, V	A 22313-1404	1711		

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Action Commence	10/715,552	HU ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Rabon Sergent	1711					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailling date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statuments of the status of the second of th	ATE OF THIS COMMUNI 36(a). In no event, however, may a will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON, cause the application to become Af	CATION. eply be timely filed ITHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	_ ·						
2a)☐ This action is FINAL . 2b)☒ This	action is non-final.						
	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	wn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce	epted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International Bureau							
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not	received.					
Attachment(s)		·					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview S	ummary (PTO-413)					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/19/03.5/16/05.		s)/Mail Date formal Patent Application (PTO-152) 					
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 7-05) Office Ac	tion Summary	Part of Paper No./Mail Date 092705					

Art Unit: 1711

1. Claims 6, 8, 9, and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Within claim 6, hexamethylene diisocyanate is not aromatic.

With respect to claim 8, it is unclear what is meant by "bisphenol-A+propylene oxide".

The language does not conform to art-recognized terminology.

With respect to claim 9, the Markush group is improper, because the species have not been recited in the alternative.

Within claim 14, applicants have failed to specify a basis for the claimed weight percent.

2. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Applicants have equated the term glass transition to melting temperature within the claims and specification; however, the terms are not equivalent. Melting temperatures are higher than glass transition temperatures and denote a change from the solid state to the liquid state, whereas glass transition temperatures denote a change from the vitreous or glassy state to the plastic state. Furthermore, it is not seen how physical properties such as tensile modulus can be measured or even assumed to exist for liquid materials (those above the melting point).

3. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in

Application/Control Number: 10/715,552

Art Unit: 1711

the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Applicants have failed to provide enablement for polymers having melting temperatures over the disclosed and claimed range of -30 to 80°C. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

4. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Applicants have failed to provide enablement for reaction systems wherein the chain extender lacks a carboxylic acid group. It is clear from applicants' disclosure that the purpose of the neutralizer is to convert the carboxylic acid group into an anionic group, and this is the only function that the neutralizer would perform in the context of the invention; however, applicants' claims are not so limited. The neutralizer is not seen to have any material effect on a chain extender that lacks the carboxylic acid group.

Furthermore, applicants have failed to provide adequate enablement for the production of polyurethanes having the properties set forth within claims 19-22. Applicants' specification provides no clear teachings with respect to the ratio of reactants, the selection of appropriate reactants, or other conditions that must be adhered to in order to obtain polyurethanes having the claimed properties. One could not practice the invention without resorting to undue experimentation. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Application/Control Number: 10/715,552

Art Unit: 1711

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

Page 4

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on

sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1-12 and 14-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

Ramanathan et al. ('213).

Patentees disclose the production of polyurethane aqueous dispersions, wherein a prepolymer is produced in the presence of solvent from diisocyanates, polyols and chain extenders that correspond to applicants' claimed components. After formation of the prepolymer, the acid groups resulting from incorporation of the chain extender are neutralized with an amine, such as triethylamine. The neutralized prepolymer is then dispersed in water and the solvent is removed. Furthermore, applicants' claimed ratios and reaction conditions are disclosed within the reference. See column 2, lines 45+ and columns 3-5. Furthermore, since the disclosed polyurethanes are produced from reactants that meet those claimed, applicants' claimed physical properties are considered to be inherently possessed by the disclosed polyurethanes.

7. Claims 1-13 and 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Klauck et al. ('433).

Patentees disclose the production of polyurethane aqueous dispersions, wherein a solventless prepolymer is produced from disocyanates, polyols and chain extenders that correspond to applicants' claimed components. After formation of the prepolymer, the acid groups resulting from incorporation of the chain extender are neutralized with an amine. The

Art Unit: 1711

neutralized prepolymer is then dispersed in water. Furthermore, applicants' claimed ratios and reaction conditions are disclosed within the reference. See abstract and columns 3-10. Furthermore, since the disclosed polyurethanes are produced from reactants that meet those claimed, applicants' claimed physical properties are considered to be inherently possessed by the disclosed polyurethanes.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to R. Sergent at telephone number (571) 272-1079.

RABON SERGENT FRIMARY EXAMINER

R. Sergent September 27, 2005